



**ALEXANDRIA:**  
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1859.

The present condition of politics in Virginia shows as distracted a condition of affairs, in the Democratic party, as exists elsewhere—and, in addition to the contrariety of views manifested by various Democratic Conventions in the different States, we have the spectacle of a hostile attitude assumed towards each other by sections of the same party in the same State. There would seem to be almost quite as much antagonism between the Democratic friends and the Democratic opponents of Gov. Wise's views and policy in Virginia, as there is between the Democratic and Whig parties. We cannot, as yet see, what concessions are to be made, or what compromises entered into, to reconcile these divisions, or bring the opposing factions into harmonious action again. So far, there is no apparent disposition to come to any sort of terms.

The good old fashion of publishing the *tastes* given at the Fourth of July dinners, is becoming somewhat obsolete—or, there is less care taken than formerly, in collecting them, and sending them to the press. This year there were fewer preserved in type, than ever. In other days, the public used to be amused, if not edified, for weeks after the Fourth, by having served up to them the "sentiments" of individuals, as proclaimed at the Independence dinners—and those giving the toasts saw to it that their "declarations" were neither omitted nor suppressed. "Public opinion" used to be judged of, to some extent, by Fourth of July toasts—though, to be sure, they were very uncertain criteria. We really wish that the custom referred to, could be revived. There was always something *piquant* in the "sentiments" uttered on the Fourth.

The following toasts were given at a public dinner, at Columbia, S. C., on the 4th of July:—

"The Union and the Constitution.—One and inseparable; united they stand, divided they fall."

"Re-opening the African Slave Trade.—As undesirable as it is inexpedient. Let not the South be divided on so barren and hopeless an issue."

"The Southern Commercial Convention.—A misnomer; a perversion of terms. We regard it as a humbug and a nuisance."

These sentiments *contrast* admirably with Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett's, to which we recently referred. Mr. Rhett will find that even in South Carolina, there are many who will not follow his lead.

The Mississippi Democratic Convention, at its recent session, passed resolutions in favor of the right of Congress to protect and guard the rights of slave owners in the territories; in favor of the acquisition of Cuba; and in favor of regarding the election of a "Black Republican" President as a declaration of hostility, and of being prepared "in such an event separately or in concert, to co-operate with sister States of the South in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co-equal members of the Confederacy." How will this platform be regarded by the Democrats, in other States?

The New York Herald says, "it is worthy of remark that the dispatches of the French Emperor from the seat of war have been, so far, wonderfully reliable. Making allowance for the want of accurate information as to the full results of a battle within an hour or two of its occurrence, the bulletins despatched to Paris have been generally marked with great truthfulness." But, the fact is, as the French have met with no reverses, there has been no occasion to palliate or excuse mishaps or failures on their part. And it has been hardly necessary to exaggerate the really splendid victories obtained.

The storm at New York, on Wednesday night, of which notice is taken in an item in the News of the Day, was a very severe one. It extended over New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, and parts adjacent. The lightning was very vivid, and several houses were struck, horses killed, &c. It is also said that two persons were struck and killed by the lightning. The extreme heat of the last few days has been followed in various places by heavy thunder storms.

The Richmond Whig proposes that the Whigs of Virginia should invite the Conservative and Union loving portion of the people of the U. S., opposed to the present condition of public affairs, and to all mere sectional parties, to meet in National Convention, to select candidates for President and Vice President, pledged to that policy and fraternity which alone can bring back our country to the condition in which it was left by the fathers of the Republic.

A man is "exhibiting" in Lexington, Ky., by apparently cutting himself with knives, thrusting awls into his flesh, sticking pens into his legs, &c., &c. He seems to astonish those who give accounts of his feats.

A man in Elkton, Ky., recently, in consequence of the refusal of a young lady to accept of his addresses, pulled out a pistol, and shot at her twice, the ball passing through her dress, and then made his escape.

Among the addresses delivered at the recent Commencement at Dickinson College, Pa., was one by R. S. Shreve, of Alexandria, Va., which is highly spoken of.

Outrages, by drunken rowdies, in the way of assaults upon peaceable citizens, have commenced again in Baltimore.

The gun which burst at the Navy Yard, in Washington, on Thursday, causing the death and serious injury of several persons, had been fired only twenty-four times, and followed on the practice-battery one of the 11-inch Dahlgrens. It was first fired soon after 10 o'clock, with the usual service-charge of sixteen pounds of powder and a 64-pound shot, and made a recoil several feet beyond the usual amount; when being again fired, it burst with terrible effect.

The Democracy of North Carolina refuse to give, with any unanimity, their adhesion to the bill placing thirty millions of dollars at the disposal of the President of the United States "to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation." We learn from the Raleigh Register that of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the several districts of the State, but a single one has committed himself to the support of this measure.

Thomas M. Hume was fined \$500 for conversing with one of the jury in the case of Mitchell, tried at Charleston, S. C., for aiding the escape of a negro. The deputy sheriff was fined \$10 for allowing Mr. H. to confer with a juror. Mr. Hume promptly paid both his own fine and that of the officer.

A coroner's jury held yesterday upon the two men killed by the explosion of the cannon at the Washington Navy Yard, returned a verdict of accidental death. The wounded men are all doing well, and it is thought they will recover.

The Democracy (says the Richmond Whig) want to elect their President next year—for what, do you suppose? Why, "to settle the slavery question." That is the cry on the eve of every Presidential election!

Our exchanges received yesterday, from the adjoining counties mention that rain was beginning to be much wanted by the farmers.

There was a tremendous rain and freshet just above Mt. Solon, in Augusta county, on Friday afternoon, the 1st of July.

The elections in Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and Texas, all take place early in August.

The Ex-King Jerome Bonaparte.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of man to see such amazing vicissitudes of fortune, affecting himself and family, as has been witnessed by the person whose name heads this article. The dreams of romance have been exceeded by the actual realities of his life. He is the only surviving brother of the illustrious Napoleon, and was born in 1784. So long has the latter been an historical character that, at first, it appears almost impossible that the great conqueror, who, after running the most remarkable career of twenty years that the world ever saw, terminated it by his death, nearly forty years ago, upon the rock of St. Helena, should have a brother now occupying a high position in the French Government.

Of all his family he alone is permitted to witness both their remarkable rise in prosperity and fortune and their subsequent tremendous downfall, and their equally wonderful return to the height of power and influence. His recollection goes back to the time when the family of Bonaparte was not known beyond the range of a few friends and acquaintances and when its members in private life were compelled to struggle in obscurity with poverty and misfortune. He can recollect his mother, a widow with a large family of children upon her hands, and when it required a stern conflict to obtain for them the necessary means of subsistence. He was in early manhood when the genius of his brother first burst upon the world, and opened to his relatives visions of power and splendor that never, even in the wildest flights of imagination, had then previously entertained. He saw his brothers and sisters placed, by the magic wand of Napoleon, upon nearly all the thrones of Europe, and decked with diadems and coronets.

For the first time in the history of Europe was the extraordinary spectacle observed of a family of private citizens parading through the streets and crowns among themselves, as if they had been the merest lazzarones. Jerome was thirty-one years old when the dark clouds of misfortune and disaster gathered black and heavy over the fortunes of his family, and when the storm came that swept them from their high place of grandeur and glory, into the depth of humiliation and debasement. He saw the death of the Bonaparte dynasty, so often apostrophized by Napoleon, sink beneath the clouds apparently never to rise again. For nearly forty years, the blackness of night enveloped it. Not one of the original family saw this long night to a close, save Jerome, as, before it again emerged from the political horizon, they were all deceased. Jerome has had the remarkable felicity to see the fortunes of his family re-established under a new Napoleonic dynasty.

One of the chiefs of the old empire, he holds a similar position in the new. He directs the counsels of the Regent Empress Eugénie, as he had previously done those of Maria Louisa. A great historical monument of the past is this old King Jerome, who personally has witnessed the most remarkable family history that the world has ever seen. It is not yet finished. He has not yet attained the most extreme old age, and it is possible that he may see events affecting his family quite as startling and remarkable as those which have hitherto characterized its career.—*Cincinnati Enq.*

Young Men's Christian Association.

Troy, N. Y., July 13.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and the Canadas, assembled at Dr. Bennet's Church, in this city, to-day. About three hundred delegates are present. Twenty States, the Canadas, and New Brunswick, are represented. The Convention was called to order by F. A. Shelton, of Troy, President of the last Convention.

For permanent officers, the following gentlemen were chosen: President—George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia. Vice Presidents—J. B. Wilkins, of Richmond, Va.; Thomas Potts, St. Johns, N. B.; L. B. Fisher, San Francisco, California. Secretaries—W. J. Reese, Washington, D. C.; C. L. Ives, New Haven, Connecticut; J. H. Poinger, New Orleans, La.

The Convention will hold two sessions each day with religious services each evening until Friday. On Saturday, the delegates go on a Railroad excursion to Saratoga Springs.

**Tomato Catnap.**  
The Columbus (Ga.) Sun gives the following as the best recipe for making tomato catnap: To a half bushel of skinned tomatoes add one quart of good vinegar, one pound of salt, quarter of a pound of black pepper, two ounces of African cayenne, quarter of a pound of allspice, one ounce of cloves, three boxes of mustard, twenty cloves of garlic, six good onions, two pounds of brown sugar and one handful of peach leaves. Boil this mass for three hours, constantly stirring it to keep it from burning. When cool, strain it through a fine sieve or a coarse cloth, and bottle it for future use. It will improve by age, and create and give zest to appetite almost under the ribs of death.

#### News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

For three days in succession the thermometer in New York ranged above 90. Several persons were prostrated in the street and one man died from sun stroke. About sun set on Wednesday the city was visited by a tremendous gale of wind, filling the streets with clouds of dust, and causing considerable damage to the trees, awnings, signs, &c., besides unroofing a few houses. It was followed by heavy rain, and in some places on the line of the Cohoes creek the banks were overflowed and cellars were filled. The rain continued for about an hour, but the flagstones it dried almost as soon as it fell. The night was a little cooler than the night previous, but still very warm.

The death of the Hon. Rufus Choate was announced in the different courts of Boston on Thursday. Eloquent remarks upon the life and character of the eminent deceased were made by the district attorney, the judges, and leading members of the bar, after which the several courts adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased. A formal meeting of the members of the bar has been called to meet at 11 A. M. on to-day for the purpose of considering the most appropriate manner of noticing the sad event. The remains will be temporarily interred at Halifax to await the further direction of his friends.

The Philadelphia has arrived in New York with dates from Havana to the 8th inst., 153 passengers and \$119,000 in specie. Three hundred and twenty-eight Chinese coolies had been landed, the ship having lost thirty-two by death on the voyage. Sugars had advanced, freights were lower, and rates of exchange declining. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the rooms of the Consul General, who entertained a large party on the occasion.

By an arrival from the Pike's Peak mines we learn that prospecting has been prosecuted a considerable distance south of the present diggings, resulting in indications equally rich. The population of Denver city is steadily augmenting, and there is an increasing demand for provisions. All the present indications point to the re-establishment of public confidence in the permanent and steady development of the gold deposit of the region.

Recent intelligence received at the Light-House Board from our consul at Nassau, N. P. (Bahama Banks,) shows that the British government is earnestly co-operating with our own in rendering the navigation of the Straits of Florida and the adjacent banks of the Bahamas, safe and expeditious. To this end the erection of the new light-house on the Great Isaacs and of two new beacons in the Bahamas will greatly contribute.

Advices from Utah are to the 15th ult.—The Territory was quiet. The foreman of the Grand Jury of Salt Lake county had charged the Captain Anderson, of the dragoons, with spoiling his grain fields, insulting him grossly, and falsely imprisoning him. Brigham Young had made a characteristic speech in the Tabernacle.

A collision of the steamer Canada with an iceberg occurred on the 9th inst., during the prevalence of a dense fog. She carried away her bowsprit, cutwater and upper part of her main stem. No serious damage, however, resulted, although the passengers were greatly alarmed at the occurrence. The steamer will be repaired at once, and sail on her appointed day.

New Orleans, it is gratifying to be assured, is enjoying a greater degree of health than far this summer than has been the case for years. Not a solitary case of yellow fever has yet made its appearance. True, there is little yet enough yet; but we may express the hope that the city shall be spared a visitation of her old enemy this year.

The Grand Council of the Union Baptist Church of Virginia, will be held in Fredericksburg, embracing the second Sunday in August. The delegates and brethren will make their arrangements to meet in Fredericksburg on Saturday evening the 15th of August. Early on Monday morning the 15th, the Council will meet.

The Omaha Nebraskan, in giving an account of the depredations recently committed by the Pawnee Indians, says that \$15,000 worth of property was stolen from the settlers. Gov. Bluff was in the field at the head of 250 foot and 70 dragoons. The Indians number 3,000 men.

Miss Lizzie Wray, the literary lady, who stole \$2,700 from the room of Mr. Wm. G. Murray, at the McLure House, Wheeling, on Saturday last, was arrested on Monday with \$1,800 of the money in her possession. She refuses to disclose what she has done with the remainder.

The Louisville (Kentucky) Democrat says the blackberry season has commenced in Trimble county, and large quantities are daily shipped to Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; and Madison, Indiana. The crop is estimated at ten thousand dollars.

One of our citizens, "of credit and renown," says the Belfast Journal, while ruralizing a few days since, unconsciously sat down on an humble-bird's nest. He had for a moment a realizing sense of what "the seat of war" means, about which so much talk is made.

The Annapolis Gazette states that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to station the frigate Columbia at the naval academy.

The fourth class of midshipmen is to be kept on board of her, until they reach a higher grade.

General Paz is at Caracas, and has become so disgusted with the internal feuds of the country, that he has determined to leave it shortly for the United States, to spend the remainder of his days in retirement.

A Havana correspondent, under date of 6th inst., says:—"We have several new cases of disease,—light as yet,—but more serious to be anticipated. Our health can no longer be reported perfect."

The Washington "States," foreseeing the difficulties which will be presented to the Charleston Convention, wishes all platforms to be dispensed with.

Over two hundred workmen, at the New York Navy Yard, mechanics and laborers, were discharged last Thursday, leaving about seven hundred names on the roll.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the King of Sardinia refuses all dictatorship or protectorate in the Papal States.

The steamer Arabia sailed from Boston, on Wednesday with a hundred and twenty-two passengers for Liverpool, and twenty-nine for Halifax, and \$420,000 in specie.

The spirit of improvement still keeps up in Martinsburg, Va., and vicinity. Many additions are made to already commodious buildings.

The wheat crop is unusually good in the county of Stafford, Va.

Bishop Boone and family took their departure from New York, on Wednesday, in the Golden Rule for China, together with the following newly appointed missionaries and their families:—Rev. Mr. Parker and wife, child and servant; Rev. Mr. Young and lady; Rev. Mr. Thompson; Rev. Mr. Smith and wife; Rev. Mr. Schereschewsky; Rev. Mr. Purdon; Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Doyen, (laymen) and Mrs. Doyen. A Chinaman brought over by Bishop Boone about two years ago, accompanies him as tutor to the party, to teach them the Chinese language during the voyage.

We learn by late California papers that a recent census of the city of San Francisco, made by parties engaged in compiling a directory, shows that the city to contain a population of 78,000, of whom \$8,800 are whites and twenty-two years of age, and 14,636 white females over eighteen years of age. The Chinese population of the city is 3,150, and the colored population 1,605. Ten years ago it was comparatively a village.

Rev. Robert Dick, of Toronto, Canada West, has invented a machine for addressing newspapers rapidly. The right of using the invention and the cost of the machine, for daily papers, is about twelve hundred dollars. It is very simple, and two men can do up fifteen hundred addressed newspapers in an hour, or more, with a slight additional cost.

The Canada's advices state that Milner Gibson will become President of the Board of Trade, in place of Mr. Cobden, declined.

P. T. Barnum has sold "Transtant," his famous country seat, at Bridgeport, to Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine needle.

The Late Rufus Choate.

The telegraph brings us news of the death of Hon. Rufus Choate, at Halifax, Mr. Choate, worn down by professional labors, left Boston a few weeks since, for Europe, but arriving at Halifax concluded to suspend his journey, in compliance with a plan made before leaving Boston and returning upon the state of his health. While remaining at Halifax he has gradually grown worse, and died on Tuesday.

Mr. Choate was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1799, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819, at which institution he was afterwards a tutor. Subsequently he chose the profession of the law, and entered the Cambridge Law School. He concluded his studies at Salem, and commenced practice in 1824 at Danvers.

In 1825, he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1828 was a member of the State Senate. He was prominent as a debater, and had a high reputation for energy and sagacity. In 1832, he was elected to Congress from the Essex District, and in 1834, declining a reelection, removed to Boston and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Here he soon obtained a great reputation, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice.

When Mr. Webster retired from the Senate in 1841, Mr. Choate was elected to fill the vacancy. But he soon resigned the seat and again gave himself up ardently to the practice of his profession, which he was so long and so ably engaged in. He was distinguished as an orator, and his public political career is easily told, but it would take much space to mention the brilliant triumphs and splendid successes of his eminent professional career.

He was the very Chevalier of baristers; a dashing Murat. His knowledge was profound and marvellously at his command.—He electrified juries and bore them onward with resistless influence to record verdicts of the necessity and rightfulness of which he thoroughly convinced them.

He overcame the bench with his great learning, his astonishing facility and beauty of illustration, and his rare and peculiar mastery of words. He was thoroughly the great lawyer, and never so much in his element as when in the Court room. The light that is now quenched has been ever brilliant; its going out leaves the world darker.

At the time of his death, Mr. Choate was a regular professor in the law, and he was not only a public officer, and was always singularly free from political ambition.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

From the West Indies.

We have files from Barbadoes to the 24th ult., with some later news items from other islands of the West Indies. At Barbadoes, the weather was in fact, nearly as usual. Superfine flour went at \$8 1/2 and extra \$8 3/4; new rice at \$22 1/2; extra \$22 1/2; pine lumber declining. The weather had been showery for a fortnight, with high winds. The public health was very good.

The subject of codic emigration engaged the attention of the Legislature of Demerara. The Governor proposed, in a letter laid before the Council of Government on the 1st inst., that the agent in China for Demerara should act for Trinidad also, that the Demerara proportion of the expenses which the agent should incur in Calcutta, should also be for Trinidad on the same terms, and that the Trinidad agent at Madras should also act as agent for Demerara on like terms.

At Granada a change had taken place in the weather highly beneficial to the crops in the ground. Scarcely a day or night passes, the chronic clouds, without general showers coming to the rescue of the long suffering vegetation of the country.

This change occurs, too, just in the nick of time, when manufacturing operations having been brought to a close upon the estates, the planters are in a position to attend more particularly to their fields. The ship Jahwar was impatiently awaited with the third batch of coolies for the island.

Creole.

The Southern journals are discussing the origin and signification of the word Creole. As there is a popular error that the word is applied to a person of European and African blood, it should be remembered that there is no authority for it. The word was originally used to designate the children of Spanish parents born in Spanish colonies. In time it was applied to the children of other nations, and people talked of French creoles and Dutch creoles. The word properly signifies now that the person to whom it was applied, was born in a country originally colonized by France or Spain, and descended from ancestors residing in that part of the country at or before the time of its transfer to the United States.

SICKLES AND THE TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the General Committee at Tammany Hall last evening, a resolution was offered declaring the seat of David E. Sickles, who has not attended any of the meetings of the committee since he vacated his position, to be vacant for a special purpose, the resolution was laid over until next regular meeting, when it will be acted upon. It was intimated that Mr. Sickles would probably, in the meantime, resign.—*N. Y. Post.*

STARTLING THEM OUT.—There is a story told of Modjral, the native East India General. His followers took from the English a lot of hermetically sealed provisions, in tin cans, and not having seen anything of the kind before, he mistook them for cannister shot and fired nothing from his guns for three days but fresh lobsters, pickled salmon, and other delicacies, thus supplying the British camp (which he was trying to starve into a surrender, with a shower of the freshest of English provisions.

#### An Austrian Detachment Taken Prisoners by a Railway Engineer.

Among the many lighter passages of the war with which the Parisians amuse themselves, we find in the Sport, the story of the capture of a detachment of Austrians who were taken prisoners by the engineer of the railway for Peschiera to reinforce General Ulan, when the engineer, whose sympathies were naturally on the Italian side, "switched off," and conveyed the Teutonic heroes into the middle of the allied camp. Here they were politely escorted from the railway carriages by the French soldiers, who, with that amiable politeness for which the nation is distinguished, saluted their enemies with "All those who are going to France will please change cars." The feelings of the Austrians, at finding themselves taken prisoners in so ignoble a manner, may be imagined but not described.

#### The Swiss Soldiers in Italy.

The Swiss Consul General at Turin has addressed a letter to the Opimino of that city, declaring that "if the Swiss regiments at Naples, which have been forbidden to retain on their flags the emblems of the federal cantons, continue to style themselves Swiss, the title is a usurpation, as they are really nothing but foreign regiments, and that the same may be said of those which still exist in the Pontifical States."

"In reality, these regiments are an agglomeration of soldiers of different countries, for which Switzerland is in no wise responsible, and she deprecates that they should improperly be called Swiss regiments. The confederation cannot prevent Swiss citizens, the sons of a free country, from enlisting in a foreign service, but it energetically repudiates all responsibility for acts which are purely individual."

Paris, June 29.—The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German billiards called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers, who would have deterred Antonicelli from that sanguinary experiment.

A letter in Le Nord to-day, from Florence, June 25, gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain, (now General) Schmidt, urges in excuse, is that women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to bring them badly off their own windows down on the street flagstones, he lost two captains and 30 men, shot outside the town.

#### Not Quite satisfied with Napoleon.

The Palmerston government, in spite of all their declarations of neutrality, are not quite satisfied with Napoleon, and that England will keep out of the war. The Attorney General, in a recent hustings speech, said, however much England might desire to see Northern Italy restored to freedom, and the consolidation of liberal government, England must be prepared for an opposite result. The love of conquest might know no limits, and the stoppage of the war might be impossible. "At a given point, France must be told she must go no further." What this "given point" is, the speaker did not say, but the fixing of a limit to the arms of France looks as if an arrangement had already been made for abandoning neutrality, in the event of any further progress in the war than the driving of Austria out of Italy. The new administration, concludes that much hence to the French Emperor, because the sentiment of the English people is in favor of France, but the old feeling, which was the basis of 1815, among the aristocracy, is still actively alive, and Napoleon III. is not any better liked, secretly, than Napoleon I.

#### War and Commerce.

The trade and navigation returns for the month of May, published on Saturday, and total results of which we have already alluded to, exhibit manifestly the depression which the political disturbance of Europe has caused to our commerce. The ploughshare of April is considerable, amounting to more than £2,300,000; and, judging from the generally diminished quantities of merchandise during the past month, there seems every reason to believe that the next returns will show a still diminishing value. Our exports have also, as our readers are already aware, considerably fallen off in fact, nearly as much as compared with May, 1858, although the total for the four months still maintains an ascendancy of about £2,000,000 over those of the same period of 1857, and of £9,000,000 over 1858.—*Liverpool Post.*

#### The State of the War.

The latest news by the Canada shows that the Austrians are now fairly besieged in their strong holds. The whole French army has passed the Mincio, and is now within the famous historical square of Fortresses. While the Sarlatians have invested Peschiera, the Emperor Napoleon, with a reinforcement of thirty-five thousand men, was on the approach to Verona, having left a corps d'armee at Gato to watch Mantua, and being about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol. Such being the disposition of the forces, the next news cannot fail to be of the greatest importance. It will probably inform us of another great battle, or of a final truce, and perhaps another at Peschiera.—*N. Y. Cent.*

#### The Austrians.

A German correspondent, in stating that the Austrian Emperor has left Italy for Vienna, and that the chief command of the army in Italy has been conferred upon Field Marshal Hess, remarks:—"It is stated that Hess has required to be fully authorized to act entirely at his discretion. In order to cross the Mincio, the French will have another battle to fight, and perhaps more than one. If General Hess is an able officer, as he has been represented, he can prove it in the fifth act of the Italian war, by an able defence of the Mincio line. In all probability the allies have the heaviest work still before them."

THE FRENCH FIELD TELEGRAPH.—A war correspondent, dating from Brescia, on the 4th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired, concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes.—"It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions were accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying aides-de-camp. From each corps, once in a position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling, in his rapid course, a light wire, which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock work, 'from dawn to dewy eve,' on that decisive day. This arrangement had been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta percha-covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and dispatch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas."

#### Military Value of Railways.

The German papers express their astonishment at the omission of the Austrians to tear up the railroad track and to destroy a military means which the French have so utilized. The Vienna press, improving the topic, points out the fact that the French soldiers brought out from the reserve at Montebello, approached so near the scene of action in the train, that they commenced firing from the windows before they disembarked.

#### John G. Saxe, in Vermont.

A correspondent of the Boston Post gives an animated account of the distinguished New England poet and humorist, as he appears before the people, as the candidate of the Democracy of Vermont for the office of Governor. His address at Bellows Falls on the 9th inst., is described. Saxe seems bent on laughing "the nigger" out of the contest. "The evening ended delightfully, and many republicans who mingled with the company went away well satisfied that if Mr. Saxe should be elected Governor he would neither cause their Bibles to be burned, nor would he force upon them the institution of African slavery, so much judiciously abolished by the recent act of their legislature! That Saxe will make a brilliant canvass is beyond question. Young, fresh, with brilliant oratorical power, and with immense personal popularity, he will gather to his support hosts of the young men of the State. The conviction is making itself manifest that our people have all too long been deluded by a great and insufferable humbug. The 'nigger' has been quite long enough on the turf of Vermont. Why is it that the good people of Vermont, in all other respects so sensible and judicious, have so long continued to ride this imported importation from the western coast of Africa, is, to our humble ken, mysterious and incomprehensible. Have they not the 'Black Hawk,' with his magnificent proportions and royal air? Have they not the 'Messenger,' endowed with fabulous speed, his eye bright as the morning star and his neck arched like the bow? Have they not also the 'Morgan,' symmetrical in form, graceful in action, gentle in temperance, and in endurance unequalled? How, then, they can persist in riding the above mentioned mongrel, is strange to me."

#### A Scene at Capon Springs.

The company had a jolly and a happy time on the Fourth. There was no regular set form for the celebration of the day—but, in its stead, they had a grand Independence picnic. The lion of the day was the inimitable Col. (not alias, but affectionately called) Uncle Davy Waddle. Though boasting on veneration, he is yet as he has always been, the life and soul of every company wherever he appears. On this occasion he was in one of his peculiar and happiest moods, and slyly conceived the idea of an assumed character, by which he would take the company by a kind of *coup de main*. For this purpose he slyly withdrew, and changing his habiliments, suddenly, and just at the nick of time, made his appearance, descending one of the mountain paths, in the characteristic costume of a *mountain belle in hoops*. As soon as he was discovered by the company, the effect was electric; the steady, the *but ensemble* of appearance, the irresistible action of the part, threw the company into convulsions of laughter and for a brief period, and so long as the mountain nymph could be detained, almost the very trees were made to join in the universal fun and merriment which her antics and conversation provoked.

#### The Middle Ages.

A "History of Progress in Great Britain," just published, gives some curious statistics. The early inhabitants of the Isles made but two meals a day; a slight breakfast in the forenoon, and a supper which atoned for their mutual abstinence. Wood, earthenware, or osier supplied the dishes, and horns or shells the drinking vessels at the primitive repasts of wood-stained or skin clad diners. Agriculture has flourished and faded much in the same way from Queen Boadicea to Queen Victoria. In one respect the middle-ages people showed themselves more dainty than their descendants. In 1200 the King was petitioned to stop the smoke by prohibiting the burning of coal. Burning sea coal was at one time a capital offence, and in the reign of Edward I. a man was executed for it.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Alexandria, Va., on the 15th day of July, 1859. Persons calling for Letters in this list, will please say they are advertised.

David, A. P. Capt. 6  
Baker, John  
Baker, C. Dr.  
Berry, G. A.  
Brooks, George T.  
Baker, Joseph H.  
Bridell, Louis M. Miss  
Butler, Sarah C. Miss  
Bradford, Parker H.  
C  
Cushing, Benj. Capt.  
Cramer, Edwin H.  
Cook, Henry  
Crosby, John C. Capt.  
Cowan, Carrie D. Miss  
Crosby, John E. Capt.  
Cornell, Samuel  
Cullen, Spencer Mrs.  
D  
Dayle, John  
Dutton, James N.  
W  
E  
Eady, F. E.  
Edlin, Mary Miss  
William A.  
F  
Farris, Anne Capt.  
Foster, A. P.  
French, Mary Mrs.  
Falkenberg, Solomon L. 2  
W. Capt.  
G  
Giles, James  
Greenwood, John  
H  
Henson, Helen Miss  
Hobson, Samuel C.  
Hansen, Samuel C.  
Hight, Charles  
Ireland, Mahlon  
J  
Jones, Josephine Miss  
Johnson, Ellen  
K  
King, Anne Mrs.  
Kraft, Thomas